# Henkel's Flour

BREAD FLOUR—Very Best for Bread. You can buy none better, no matter what the name or price.

GRAHAM FLOUR—makes delicious Gems.

CORN MEAL—beautiful golden meal scientifically made from the choicest corn.

SELF RAISING PANCAKE FLOUR—the household favorite.


## WASN'T GOING INTO DETAILS

**Four-Year-Old Had His Own Idea of Propriety of Not Airing Strictly Personal Affairs.**

One little four-year-old boy who doesn't live far from Central park west, New York, has as his particular playmate a little girl of about the same age. The children frequently spend their evenings together, and the other morning the girl came to the fence and called him.

"Alton," she cried, "come out and play."

Alton's mother heard the call and said to him:

"Tell her you can't come over just now because you have to take a bath."

So Alton went to the front window.

"Elizabeth," he called, "I can't come over now."

Then he turned back to his mother and added:

"I don't fink the rest of it need be saided."

### Loss an Illusion.

James C. McReynolds, who investigated the tobacco trust for the government, thereby bringing on a lot of things, says that just after he started practicing law in a small town down in Tennessee, a few years ago, a stout billisman came into his office one day and announced that he desired to sue a neighbor for $10,000 damages.

"Two years ago," he stated, "he called me a hippopotamus."

"Tmo years ago!" echoed McReynolds. "Why didn't you sue him sooner?"

"Well, suh," said the injured party, "until that there circus come through here last week I thought all the time he was paying me a compliment."—Saturday Evening Post.

### Whistled for a Liner.

After running the whole 900-foot length of the Kronprinz Wilhelm with a heavy suitcase in each hand just as the big liner pulled out recently, a young man sank down at the end of the pier, exhausted, and gazed a moment after the ship. Then he put his fingers to his lips and whistled long and loud. The ship did not stop.

"She don't know your voice," said a sympathetic bystander.

"How independent those big ships are," soliloquized the belated one.

He had got stuck in the tubes, he said.—New York Mail.

### His Honor Was Safe.

Chief Justice Isaac Russell of the court of special sessions tells how he went to the city hall to call on the mayor on a rainy day, and as he was leaving the building he slipped and bumped all the way down the stone steps. A man rushed up, helped him to his feet and asked:

"Is your honor hurt?"

"No," replied the judge; "my honor remains intact, but my spine seems to be jarred."—New York Sun.

### Literals.

"Walls have ears."

"I should say so with all those dictagraphs hanging on them."


**Breakfast A Pleasure**

when you have

**Post Toasties**

with cream.

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing
Nourishing
Convenient

**"The Memory Lingers"**

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.


# BACK YARD FARMER

## Interesting Pointers on Gardening for the City Man or Suburbanite.

## WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN

**Advice by an Expert on Agricultural Matters—Beautifying the Fences—The Town Cow—Hedges on Small Lots.**

By PROF. JOHN WILLARD SOLTE.

The time once was when no home was complete without its surrounding fence, or possibly hedge. The fence idea is an inheritance from the ancient days when each man's house was his fort and his fence was likely to be a three-foot stone wall, 20 feet high.

Times changed, and the battlemented walls were no longer needed, gradually giving way to more decorative and less expensive barriers. They were just as necessary as during the feudal times, however, because with peace came increasing crops and increasing cattle to molest them. The cattle ran at will and were just as fond of trespassing in a vegetable lot as they now are.

For this reason every home was fenced in, and the custom still prevails universally in England and some parts of the continent. It is hardly respectable not to be fenced in there.

This custom came to America, with the first settlers, the Virginia colonists using white picket fences largely, and the Puritans developing that most charming of all fences, the New England stone wall.

Westward they moved, taking their fences with them. Stone walls changed to rails and pickets to upended stumps, until the timberless, stoneless plains were reached. Here fences were needed most of all because this was an ideal cattle country and increasing numbers forbade their roaming at will. It naturally was an American who invented the barbed wire and woven fencing, and today there are more miles of fence in America than in all the rest of the world combined.

Of late years we have begun to awaken to the fact that there are advantages in not fencing in private yards that are free from objectionable neighbors. We do not need fences to protect our front lawns from cattle in our cities and suburbs, and their only value is a sentimental one. By removing the front yard fences from a block of surburban residences, we secure the effect of a street twice as wide and much more spacious grounds about each house.

If a front fence is desired, let it be in keeping with the character of the house and grounds. While a tall, ornamental iron fence is the ideal type for a formal city mansion, it is decidedly out of place in a suburban setting. Nothing is prettier than a white picket fence for a colonial dwelling, and a cut stone wall is very attractive for large estates.

Fences for the city and country yards are still very popular, and properly so. It is in the back yard that the garden grows, the children play and the clothes hang out to dry. Here is the waste paper barrel, the garbage can, the ash pile and the chicken yard. Let us have a little privacy, a place where we do not have to be presentable. Let us put a high board fence or a hedge or some other screen around the back yard, and do just as we please out there.

We can plant vines and fruit trees against the fence and hide it, beside making it bear tribute. A six-foot board fence will serve the purpose, or a lower one with a clump of high shrubs before it. Cement walls may be made as thin as three inches and as high as eight feet, if a more permanent fence is desired.

### The Town Cow.

It is a surprising fact to many to learn that there are a very considerable number of cows kept within the limits of every great city. Cows are a familiar sight on the streets of many small towns, but in our vast congested urban centers the sight of one is very unusual. Of course the number of cows here is much smaller in proprtion to the population, and it is very unfortunate in many ways that there are not more cows dwelling in our midst, so to speak.

The city cow, when owned and managed by a professional milkman, has proved to be a considerable menace to health in the past, entirely due to the way in which such animals have been handled. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the operation of commercial dairy herds under urban conditions, but we do believe firmly that it would be a great agent for the better health of city children if there were more city cows owned by their parents.

Census figures show that the infant mortality rate in large cities is much higher than among children of the same class, age, and mode of life in smaller towns or in the country.

While a number of factors combine to bring about the early passing away of a comparatively large proportion of the little children who are unfortunate enough to be born in a large city, the scientists who give their time and thought to these serious problems are almost unanimously agreed that the greatest single factor behind these atrociously high infant death rates is that of impure milk.

Impure milk has, and still does, reap a terrible harvest, and among those who are least able to help themselves. Carrying its disease germs, its decomposed organic matter, its filth of various kinds, in a liquid form, it is necessarily taken by many children without having been heated or purified in any way. Its malignant contents attack the child in its weakest organs, those of digestion, and the results enter into those census figures referred to.

Much can be done to safeguard the milk supply of the cities; much is being done now and more will be done in the future, as fast as the public awakes to the tremendous importance of the subject.

One of the quickest ways to get results in your campaign to protect your own family from impure milk is to thoroughly investigate the source of supply and see that the milk comes from healthy cows, and is handled in such a way that it reaches you within twelve hours after milking that it has not been warmer than 50 degrees since milking, and that there has been no possible chance of dust or dirt of any character getting into it.

The very best and most satisfactory way to secure pure milk, at the lowest possible cost is to keep a cow yourself, if your circumstances will permit. All you will need is a small stable, and a lot of paddock where the cow can get out into the fresh air for exercise. Even under city or suburban conditions milk can be produced for from three to five cents a quart, buying all the feed. Many a city man is getting all the milk his family wants for their own use and is selling enough besides to pay for his cow's entire keep.

Milk, when taken from the cow in the proper manner, is as clean as any article of food that we have. The sooner it reaches the consumer and the fewer hands it has to pass through, the smaller the opportunity for foreign matter and disease germs to get into it. The city family that owns, feeds and milks its own cow enjoys one of those great privileges that make the country a better place to live in than the city.

### Using Hedges Profitable.

The hedge is one of the most valuable landscape assets that we have, and at the same time one of the most abused. Tremendously popular twenty years ago, it fell rapidly into disuse about the same time that the front yard fence began to be abolished. The ornamental hedge is beginning to come back to its proper field now, and we trust that it will be more generally used, in its proper place.

The formal hedge, particularly the evergreen hedge, has not place on the small lot. It is as much out of place as six two-story Ionic pillars in front of a portable bungalow. And that means that hedges of any kind are in bad taste on most small lots.

If the house itself is not close to the sidewalk, or it is desirable to use a hedge on a small lot because of unusual conditions, use a low, informal hedge such as barberry or Japanese quince.

The great field of the hedge is as a beautiful boundary partition on large grounds, or as a screen to furnish privacy and shut out disagreeable views.

In such locations the evergreen hedge cannot be surpassed, because it is equally effective in winter and summer, its life is from fifteen to twenty years, and it forms an excellent background for deciduous planting.

Use American arborvitae for the lower hedges and hemlock for the tree hedges. The effect is somber and the view from the house will be brightened by planting a few Colorado blue spruce and a line of red barked flowering dogwood against the hedge.

More graceful and cheering effects can be secured by putting in California privet, barberry or Japanese quince, and they are fully as satisfactory in their own way.

For screens nothing can surpass hemlock or some of our beautiful deciduous shrubs, such as the hardy lilacs and syringas.

In moist, cool regions, such as prevail along the coast line of New England, the boxwood plant is almost universally used, and it makes a hedge as smooth and solid looking as a bank of turf.

Planting directions vary with the season, the soil and the plants used; hence we cannot cover them all in this article.

Hedges may be planted successfully at any time of the year that the ground can be worked, but spring and fall are the best times. Be sure to fertilize well and plant thickly enough. About $15 worth of plants will make an ordinary hedge 200 feet long.

### Hogs on Alfalfa.

A Kansas farmer, who raises between 500 and 600 hogs ever year, says that his hogs have turned into pork by running on alfalfa pasture with an average of about one ear of corn per day until the last six weeks when they are given all the corn they will eat in addition to the alfalfa. This farmer, who seems to know his business, says he does not pasture so closely but that he is able to get two and sometimes three cuttings per annum from them and these will average from three-quarters to a little over a ton per cutting. Some brains in this plan.

### Driving Horses.

Drive slowly when the horse is full of food and water, but after the muscles are limbered and the system emptied increase the speed. Never keep the same gait and speed for a long time, for a change of gait is equivalent to a rest.

### Heifer Calves in Winter.

The heifer calves that are being raised to replenish the herd should not be allowed to shift for themselves in cold weather.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR JUNE 1.

### JOSEPH TESTS HIS BRETHREN.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 44:4-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Confess therefore your sins one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed." James 5:16, R. V.

Last week we beheld Joseph gazing for the first time upon his brothers. While we witnessed his joy, at the same time we noted another strong trait of character, viz., that of self-restraint. In that lesson we studied briefly the fear and the suspicion of the guilty brothers and at the close we left them with feigned merriment (for their hearts were at unrest) seeking to put on a bold front, if perchance their fears were groundless. It was doubtless Joseph's plan to retain possession of his brother Benjamin and let the others go (v. 2). In his present joy and love for his brother Joseph seems to have forgotten for a moment the aged father.

**Gladness Shattered.**

"As soon as the morning was light," the very earliest possible moment, the brothers departed, and who can say but that it was with a sense of relief that they were once more well out of the city and on the road homeward?

**I. The Plotting, vv. 4-13.** However, all of their gladness and exultation was shattered swiftly and suddenly when Joseph's steward overtook them and charged them not only with ingratitude, but worse still of purloining the cup of Joseph, who was "even as Pharaoh" (v. 18). It is easy for us to picture the consternation that filled them when after their protested innocence the cup was discovered in Benjamin's sack, and with what shame and fear they must have retraced their steps. We cannot read into this story any idea that the brothers had any knowledge of the cup being in Benjamin's sack, and therefore they must have considered him, upon circumstantial evidence, as being guilty, and having made such a strong protestation (v. 9) that they were involved in his guilt. They were, therefore, in a place of great danger and difficulty.

**Involved in Web.**

Again, as last week, we do not blink at Joseph's deception and we need to remember that divination (vv. 5, 14) was later strictly forbidden in the law, Deut. 18:10-12. It is probable, however, that Joseph did not practice that art. The profuse self-defense of these brothers (v. 8) in emphasizing their honesty may, in the light of their history, be questioned. The return of the money was more to avoid trouble than because of conscientious scruples. A proper regard for the events of their former visit ought to have cautioned them against undue protestations or any thoughtless promises in this instance. As it was, they involved themselves in a web from which they were unable to extricate themselves.

Of course the steward knew of their innocence, but notice how he prolongs their anxiety by beginning with the eldest and going through each sack till he reaches that of Benjamin (v. 12). Now it was their turn to rend their clothes (v. 13); deception has been practiced upon them even as they had practiced it upon Jacob.

**II. Pleading, vv. 14-17,** and the balance of the chapter. Whether or not Joseph foresaw the result of his plan, a remarkable thing happened. Though in all probability these men judged Benjamin guilty yet they at once decided to stand by him, both for his own and for Jacob's sake. They thereby revealed the fact that a change had taken place or else was beginning to work itself out in their lives. Joseph was waiting for them as though in the main he had all the details worked out in his own mind. Yesterday feasting and making merry, today with abject, servile fear they are on their faces before Joseph protesting their innocence and through the mouth of Judah pleading for Benjamin. We need to remember that it was Judah who saved the life of Joseph by advising his sale into slavery, and it was Judah who undertook to be responsible for Benjamin when they began this present journey. This is not the last time they were on their faces before Joseph (50:18), even so the day of confession before our Joseph is coming, Phil. 2:10, 11. They are called upon to give an account of their deeds, even so must we give an account of our stewardship and of our acts, 2 Cor. 5:10. Judah's plea is a fine bit of logic and an appeal to compassion. His words indicate that he knew that all of the difficulties were the outcome of their own sin, vv. 16, 29 and 42:21, 28.

God always finds out our iniquities, but blessed is that man whose sin is covered by the "robe of his righteousness." This new attitude of these men as voiced by Judah is a remarkable illustration of what the grace of God can do in the character of a man. Judah's sin, chapter 38, is a type of that danger ever present to God's children.

One ought to study this entire chapter in order properly to teach this lesson. The story is one that is full of dramatic power, but do not let the telling of it be so vivid as to exclude the fundamental lesson.

# FOR THE WARM DAYS

**NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO FIX UP PORCH FURNITURE.**

**Demands a Little Time and Trouble, But Effect Is Well Worth While—Best Method of Staining New Articles.**

It is time to get out the porch furniture. This sounds like a task easily accomplished, but in reality it entails a good deal of work. The furniture cannot be just lugged down from the attic or up from the cellar and deposited as it is on the veranda. It must be cleaned and freshened up. Some of it needs a new coat of stain or enamel, some of it needs new cushions. Perhaps it must be replenished, and that means careful shopping.

To begin with the cleaning, this can best be done out of doors, with a garden hose and plenty of hot water. For each chair have a pailful of hot suds, softened with borax. Apply this to the seat of the chair with a stiff whisk broom, and scrub it about vigorously. Then scrub the back, sides and under part of the chair in the same manner. Dash whatever suds remain over the chair, and then rinse it with plenty of fresh, clean water from the hose. Clean tables and all other pieces of furniture in the same way, and let them dry out of doors in the sunshine, or else near a fire.

The cleaning process described may brighten the furniture sufficiently so that no additional stain or paint is needed. If the furniture does need a fresh dressing apply the finish decided on without scraping off the old paint. The result will not, of course, be perfect, but it will be sufficiently good to make the time saved seem worth while. Most porch furniture is hardly valuable enough to spend hours over with sandpaper and paint removers.

New furniture should be carefully stained or enameled. It can be bought, of course, already colored, but as the price of most articles is a dollar less when they are uncolored, and the work is easy to do and pleasant any cheap, it can advantageously be done at home. Enough varnish, enamel or stain for a chair or moderately large table costs from 15 to 25 cents.

Many decorators now give willow furniture a dull instead of shiny finish. To accomplish this apply a flat finish oil stain. Put it on evenly, and allow the first coat to dry before putting on a second.

If the stain is not dark enough when it has dried a second coat can then be put on without danger of cloudiness, stickiness or thickness.

Another way to get a dull finish is to put on a varnish stain and rub it in as you put it on with a cotton cloth. This method makes the stain dry dull.

### Salad Francois.

Chop fine a bunch of parsley, two shallots and half a dozen anchovies. Lay them in a bowl and mix with them salt and mustard to taste, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, and a gill of vinegar. Stir all well together and then add, two or three at a time, some very thin slices of cold roasted or broiled meat, not more than three or four inches long. Shake the slices well as they are put in the dressing. Cover the bowl closely and let it stand for three hours before serving. Served garnished with parsley and some slices of the meat, with a little fat on them.

### Rhubarb Cobbler.

Butter a deep earthenware pie dish and fill with rhubarb, unpeeled, but thoroughly washed and cut into pieces half an inch long. Add sugar to sweeten, then cover with a rich puff paste, or, if preferred a fritter batter of eggs, flour, milk and salt, allowing a large tablespoonful of flour to each egg, a teaspoonful of baking powder to each cup of flour used, and milk to make the right consistency. Pour over the rhubarb, which should be slightly heaped in the center, and bake until light and brown.

### Lemon Toast.

Take the yolks of three eggs, beat them well and add one and one-half cup sweet milk; take bakers' bread (not too stale), and cut into slices; dip them into the milk and eggs and lay the slices in a spider with sufficient melted butter, hot, to fry a nice, delicate brown; take the whites of the three eggs and beat them to a froth, adding a half cup of white sugar; add the juice of one lemon, beating well, and serve over the toast as a sauce and you will find it a very delicious dish.

### Veal Hearts.

Four slices bacon, one sliced onion, four veal hearts, one cup stock, one-half minced pimento, one teaspoon salt, one-half bay leaf. Fry bacon crisp, remove from the spider and crisp the sliced onion in the hot fat. Trim and wash hearts, slice them, roll in flour and fry in hot fat. Add to the fat in the pan the stock, pimento, salt and bay leaf. Pour the mixture over the hearts and cook two hours. Add the bacon five minutes before serving.

### Cheese Cake.

Take two quarts sour milk, pour into a cheesecloth bag and let drip 24 hours, after which time turn it into a dish and season with salt, adding one cup thick cream. Then add one cup sugar, four eggs, one tablespoon melted butter, one-half cup cream or milk and currants. Mix ingredients well and bake in a deep pie plate lined with rich puff paste.

# LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

**COLLECTIVE BUYING FOR THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS IS BEING TRIED.**

**PRAY LAW IS DRASTIC IN ITS PROVISIONS.**

**Commission to Investigate Feeble Mindedness in State Need Expert Help and Wish to Employ Miss Adele McKinnie.**

[By Gurd M. Hayes.]

One of the propositions advocated by Chase S. Osborn during his single term as governor of Michigan, was a central purchasing board to buy all the supplies for the various state institutions. He made this recommendation to the legislature, but policy was not adopted as the lawmakers believed that it would pave the way for too many questionable transactions.

However, the proposition is being tried out in some of the Michigan institutions on a small scale and is said to be very successful. At least, board members who have been in Lansing recently claim that the present plan is superior to the old system.

Under the plan that has been adopted by the penal institutions each prison makes an inventory to determine the supplies that are needed. Then the order is bunched and bids are secured on the whole order. By purchasing in larger quantities it has been proved that much better prices have been secured and it is said that this has resulted in quite a large saving.

Warden Simpson, of Jackson prison announces that he is preparing to enter a bid for the canned goods used at the various state institutions. He claims that he can sell cheaped than other producers and that the state will profit in two ways. The prison goods will have a ready market and the other state institutions will gain by the reduction.

At the present time and during the next year extensive building operations will be carried on by some of the state institutions and there is a deal underway to purchase all the lumber in one consignment, which it is claimed, would result in an enormous saving.

Judging from the letters and numbers of requests for copies of the Pray bill passed during the last session of the legislature, it has just dawned up on the liquor men of the state that the "drys" put through one of the most drastic anti-liquor bills that has been placed on the statute books of Michigan in many years. As a result of the passage of this bill which has been signed by Governor Ferris and will become a law August 15, drinking in clubs in local option counties will become a thing of the past, as violators are liable for a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months, and it is not thought that many will care to run the risk.

In every local option county there are clubs where members may have liquor shipped directly to them and served to them personally. This is generally referred to as the locker system, but lockers in clubs will cease to exist when the Pray bill takes effect.

So stringent are the provisions of this bill that any person in a local option county who secured a federal license shall be deemed to have taken out the license with an intent to violate the local option law and is liable to prosecution. This, of course, does not apply to druggists who are permitted to sell liquor upon prescriptions written by reputable physicians.

It is pointed out by the dry advocates that this bill will absolutely prohibit young boys from sending to mail order houses for consignments of whisky. However the bill is operative only in local option counties or places where the sale of liquor is restricted by law.

Before starting their work the commission to investigate feeble mindedness in Michigan wants the authority of the board of auditors to employe certain help. A chief investigator of mental diseases at a salary of $1,500 per year is needed. The commission wants to engage Miss Adele McKinnie, an expert in eugenics matters at a salary of $100 per month and a second field worker at at a salary of $75 per month. The commission is required to investigate conditions and report at the next regular session of the legislature.

Dr. Dixon, secretary of the board of health says that in his opinion 25 per cent of the girls at Industrial School at Adrian cannot be reformed as he says they are weak mentally and should be placed in the Lapeer institution.

At the April election Emmet county which had been dry for a number of years repudiated local option and re-established the saloons. There are many Indians in Emmet county and they are objecting strenuously to the statute which prohibits the selling of liquor to red men. Attorney General Fellows received a number of letters from Emmet county Indians asking that he make an investigation and devise some plan that will enable them to buy fire water.


# WOMAN COULD NOT WALK

**She Was So Ill—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Pentwater, Mich.—"A year ago I was very weak and the doctor said I had a serious displacement. I had backache and bearing down pains so bad that I could not sit in a chair or walk across the floor and I was in severe pain all the time. I felt discouraged as I had taken everything I could think of and was no better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am strong and healthy."—Mrs. ALICE DARLING, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 77, Pentwater, Mich.

**Read What Another Woman says:**

Peoria, Ill.—"I had such backaches that I could hardly stand on my feet. I would feel like crying out lots of times, and had such a heavy feeling in my right side. I had such terrible dull headaches every day and they would make me feel so drowsy and sleepy all the time, yet I could not sleep at night.

"After I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a week I began to improve. My backache was less and that heavy feeling in my side went away. I continued to take the Compound and am cured.

"You may publish this if you wish."—Miss CLARA L. GAUWITZ, R.R. No. 4, Box 62, Peoria, Ill.

Such letters prove the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for woman's ills. Why don't you try it?

**Get a Canadian Home**
In Western Canada's
**Free Homestead Area**

THE PROVINCE OF **Manitoba** has several New Homesteading Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

**For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising**

this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a Century.

Perfect climate; good markets; railways convenient; soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older districts lands can be bought at reasonable prices.

For further particulars write to

**M. V. McInnes,**
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

USE **ABSORBINE, JR.** LINIMENT FOR HIS

**Corns, Bunions, Callous Bunches, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet.** It allays pain and takes out soreness and inflammation promptly. Healing and soothing—causes a better circulation of the blood through the part, assisting nature in building new, healthy tissue and eliminating the old. Alex Ahl, Tobinsport, Ind., writes Nov. 15, 1905. "No doubt you remember my getting two bottles of your **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for a **bunion** on my foot. My foot is well." Also valuable for any swelling or painful affliction, **Goitre, Enlarged Glands, Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Strains, Sprains. Heals Cuts, Bruises, Lacerations.** Price $1.00 and $2.00 at all druggists or delivered. **Book 4 G Free.**
W.F. Young, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

**DAISY FLY KILLER** placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia and Nervous Diseases successfully treated**

Latest and most modern methods.
PRICES REASONABLE.
Hundreds of satisfied patients. Come and Investigate

DR. F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
16-18 Monroe Ave., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.**

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for my **FREE** book. THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN, IT TELLS ALL about these DISEASES and the REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED by **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-A-R-C-O-L.** **THERAPION** & you can decide FOR YOURSELF If it's the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Don't send a cent. Absolutely **FREE.** No "follow-up" circulars. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

**Readers** of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.